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FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 15.

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1966. (HAMAL 22, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Security Council Empowers Britain To Use Force If Necessary To Enforce Oil Embargo Ten Members Favour Resolution On Rhodesia, Five Abstain

UNITED NATIONS, April 11.—The Security Council late Saturday called upon Britain "to prevent by the use of force if necessary" the arrival at Beira, Mozambique, of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia.

By a vote of 10 in favour, zero against and five abstentions, the Council passed a British resolution which also "empowers the United Kingdom to arrest and detain the tanker known as the Joanna V upon her departure from Beira in the event her oil cargo is discharged there."

Britain had sought Council authorisation to use force to reinforce the oil embargo against Southern Rhodesia by blocking access of tankers to the Mozambique port of Beira, the seaport mouth of a pipeline to Rhodesia.

The adopted resolution said: "Determines that the resulting situation constitutes a threat to the peace."

"Calls upon the Portuguese government not to permit oil to be pumped through the pipeline from Beira to Rhodesia."

"Calls upon the Portuguese government not to receive at Beira oil destined for Rhodesia."

"Calls upon all states to ensure the diversion of any of their vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia which may be en route for Beira."

"Calls upon the government of the United Kingdom to prevent by the use of force if necessary the arrival at Beira of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Rhodesia, and empowers the United Kingdom to arrest and detain the tanker known as the Joanna V upon her departure from Beira in the event her oil cargo is discharged there."

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg described the Council's action as "a constructive move," pointing out that it was a special and limited decision.

Journalists Return From Indian Tour

KABUL, April 11.—A five-member delegation of journalists, led by Sayed Fakir Alawi editor-in-chief of daily Isiah which spent three weeks in India at the invitation of the Indian government returned to Kabul Sunday.

During its stay in India the delegation visited various cultural, educational and industrial establishments in New Delhi, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Bombay and held talks with Indian leaders and newsmen including the Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain and Foreign Minister Swaran Singh.

Leader of the delegation said in a statement the visit also afforded an opportunity to inform the Indian journalists and press about the latest developments in this country.

Giving his impressions of the visit Sayed Khalil, editor-in-chief of this paper who was a member of the delegation, said that being a vast country India has to face problems of equal magnitude—overpopulation and the shortage of food topping the list.

He added, however, that the Indian leaders and people were going about solving their problems with a spirit of devotion and determination.

Khalil, who will write a series of articles about his Indian visit was also impressed by the attention the Indian Government is paying to research with a view to promoting various industries and agriculture.

In thanking the Indian government and journalists for their warm hospitality, Alawi said the Indian leaders were greatly interested in the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

STOP PRESS

SANTO DOMINGO, April 11, (Reuters).—Dominican ex-president Juan Bosch is to stand as presidential candidate in the June general election for his Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

Prof. Bosch was ousted by a 1963 military coup which ended the republic's first constitutionally elected government since the 1961 assassination of dictator Rafael Trujillo, who had ruled iron-handedly for over 30 years.

Bosch was elected PRD candidate yesterday—the second and last day of a PRD convention. The party also decided to alter its statutes barring ex-presidents from seeking a second term.

The Communist Party has already announced it will support Bosch's candidacy.

Goldberg had told the council earlier, "I am sure we all want to stop these ships and I am sure we all want to empower the British government to stop them as quickly and as effectively as can be done."

The British resolution was admittedly a limited one and much of Saturday's two long sessions was devoted to attempts to enlarge it. A series of amendments intended to do so was turned down because too many Council members were not ready to go so far so quickly.

Nobody voted against the amendments—submitted by Mali, Nigeria and Uganda—but they failed to get the required affirmative votes and did get many abstentions.

The general purport of the proposed amendments was to bring South Africa into the picture and to call upon Britain to use force in any and all situations against Southern Rhodesia. The route to dealing with such later extensions of the Council's authorisation was left entirely open for the future.

The separate votes on the proposed amendments followed a pattern: seven or six in favour, zero opposed, eight or nine abstaining.

In the vote on the adopted resolution, after the amendments were turned down, Bulgaria, France, Mali, the Soviet Union and Uruguay abstained. All the other 10 council members voted in favour.

British Frigate Intercepts Oil Tanker Manuela Sunday

BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE, April 11, (Reuters).—A fast British navy anti-submarine frigate Sunday caught the tanker Manuela—headed for Beira with a load of oil believed to be for Rhodesia—and turned it away from the Mozambique port.

The frigate Berwick intercepted and put a boarding party on the tanker about 240 kms. from Beira. This happened within hours of the United Nations Security Council giving Britain authority to use force if necessary to stop oil going through the port for Rhodesia.

The master of the Manuela said in response to a Reuters radio-telephone query "I have a detachment on my ship from an English warship."

The tanker is now heading south, reportedly for Durban, South Africa—with the Berwick trailing several hundred yards to the left according to cameramen who flew over the two vessels.

In Beira, the tanker Joanna V, which defied a British navy warning to come Beira last Tuesday, remained in harbour with 18,000 tons of crude oil still aboard.

The Joanna V arrived in the Portuguese African port—terminus of the 303-km. oil pipeline to Rhodesia—while a British watch-dog fleet in the Mozambique Channel was under orders not to use force in the oil blockade.

The U N Security Council resolution—proposed by Britain in an emergency session Saturday—was only the second time in the 21-year history of the organisation that mandatory provisions of chapter VII of the U N Charter had been invoked.

The captain of the Joanna V said this morning he was waiting for spare engine parts to arrive by air. If the tanker could not leave Beira on the high tide by tomorrow morning, she would be unable to cross the harbour sand bar fully loaded until the end of September.

In Athens Christos Sithiratos, Secretary-General of the Ministry of merchant marine, said that the master of the tanker Manuela, Captain George Glytisis, would appear before a disciplinary council "because he lied to us."

Sithiratos said the captain, when asked about the tanker's course, had reported to the Ministry that he was heading for Rotterdam, via Durban and the Cape of Good Hope, whereas he was steaming for Beira.

Captain Glytisis was liable to have his master's licence withdrawn by the disciplinary council. A court may send him to a prison for up to six months, Sithiratos added.

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Pope Paul Renews Plea For Peace In Easter Message

VATICAN CITY, April 11, (Reuters).—From the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica Sunday, Pope Paul made a renewed Easter message for world peace.

"Mankind", the pontiff warned, "is hesitating between peace and war, hesitating between building a new, better and just world, and returning to the old, supported and dominated by its armaments and its grasping short-sighted schemes."

"Some years ago, after the immense disaster of the war, resolutions of pardon, of brotherhood, of union and of peace sprang on all sides from the hearts of men who had been taught in a tragic manner the bitter fruits of the collective egoism which runs through-out of our history."

"We are forced to note with profound sadness that such resolutions are weakening in places and threatening to turn into totalitarian ideologies, into racism, ambitious national and class warfare, or else political gains of dangerous forces and conflicting interests."

The Pope said: "Freedom is not yet the normal law of many peoples, as so many of our sons and brothers know who are still hindered in the proper, open exercise of their rights of faith."

Peace within the family of nations is not yet firm enough to allow a steady advance to the benefit of modern civilisation. The concept of life has not yet established the sole of true values to which all, especially the younger generations, must turn."

House Of Destitutes Helps Over 700 Become Independent Many Now Craftsmen Instead Of Beggars

KABUL, April 11.—The Kabul House for Destitutes has so far been able to help 743 persons and ten families learn to support themselves and leave the house. As craftsmen they do not ask for alms in the streets. They are craftsmen now.

The chief of the house, Khwajeh Khalilullah, said Sunday in an interview that the house has provided for a long-term project under which it will be able to take more needy persons and train them in better ways.

He said the house will start building new quarters for the needy this year. A blueprint for the building has been provided by Bulgarian architects, he added.

The house, located on the right side of the road leading to Kargah, will also have a large garden. The ground along the slope of the mountain is being levelled by the Labour Corps for this purpose.

The house has such departments as carpentry, shoe-making, tailoring, painting and drawing and weaving in which Afghan and foreign teachers teach. It also has a literacy course.

At present 163 persons are being trained and helped in the house.

About two years ago the house became part of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and as a result of this, Khalilullah said, a marked difference has come about in the work of the house and the services which it provides.

For instance, a modern public bath has been constructed. All

the children receive uniforms and equipment has been obtained for opening a hospital.

The Red Crescent Society has spent 5,200,000 afghanis from its own capital to improve the living conditions in the house.

Similarly, financial institutions have donated money from time to time. Some help has been also provided by UNICEF and CARE-MEDICO.

The house was founded some 36 years ago. But at that time it took only the children of the martyrs of Independence. It was financed by the His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Later it was converted into the House for the Destitute.

Consultative Committee To Advise Agricultural College

KABUL, April 11.—The formation of a consultative committee for the College of Agriculture has been approved by the Cabinet Council, the college announced Sunday.

The committee will draw its members from the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Planning and the Rural Development Department.

The formation of such a committee was proposed by Kabul University earlier.

Shah Mohammad Alkozi, Dean of the College of Agriculture, said in training better student in the College of the formation of such a committee will certainly help.

Alkozi said members of the committee will advise the college on the curriculum and also theoretical and practical training.

It will also try to place the graduates in better and appropriate jobs after they leave the college.

The committee will meet once or twice a year.

The committee is to meet shortly and draw up a constitution for its work.

This is the second consultative committee formed within the framework of the University.

The first one was formed in the College of Engineering last year for the same purpose.

University To Give Entrance Exam Results Thursday

KABUL, April 11.—Thursday Kabul University will announce the results of entrance examinations which it gave to freshmen this year. An official of the university also said that the examination lasted three days and was given about two weeks ago under the supervision of a committee headed by Abdul Azim Ziai, Chief of the Poly-Technical School.

The official said that the papers written by the students were graded in such a manner that the teachers could not know the names of the students.

Altogether 830 boys and girls took the examinations.

Two Satellites Going Wrong Way Maverick Sputniks Oppose All Other Space Traffic

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Three satellites—one launched last Oct. 5, the other two placed in orbit March 30—are streaking around the world the "wrong way," from east to west.

The air force Office of Aerospace Research (OAR) confirmed Saturday that the three are the only satellites in true retrograde orbit.

All other manmade earth satellites are either in polar orbit or are circling eastward in equatorial orbits.

Thus the three maverick satellites in effect are opposing the on-coming traffic flow and cross-current of more than 1,000 bits and pieces of space hardware that have been placed in orbit since the launching of Soviet sputnik 1 on Oct. 4, 1957.

The three retrograde satellites are of the air force scientific series, launched by Atlas-D rockets westward across the Pacific from Vandenberg air force base, California. The first, Ovt-2, was placed into reverse orbit ranging between the altitudes of 250 and 2,150 miles.

The 190-pound spherical space craft has sensing equipment with plastic materials that are the equivalent of living tissue to measure the effects of radiation on future astronaut voyages.

The others, 190-pound Ovt-4 and 260-pound Ovt-5, are in orbit between the altitudes of 550 and 900 miles. They were launched March 30 by a single Atlas, and carry, a number of experiments, including devices to measure the vacuum, radiations and heating effect of four types of spacecraft surface coatings.

A spokesman said the Ovt satellites originally were to be launched eastward from Cape Kennedy but after they were built. The programme was moved to Vandenberg and they had to be fired westward over the Pacific.

Flying Saucer Filmed, Experts To Study Pictures

OBLONG-SHAPED CRAFT PHOTOGRAPHED FROM PLANE LONDON, April 11, (Reuters).—A British housewife has filmed a mysterious object that appeared to be a spaceship able to turn itself into a flying saucer, a newspaper reported yesterday.

The mass-circulation Sunday newspaper, News of the World, said the movie pictures were taken two weeks ago by 38-year-old Mrs. Joan Oldfield from an airliner flying 9,000 feet (3,000 metres) over the English midlands.

It added that the film would be examined by experts from Britain's air force. Mrs. Oldfield began taking the pictures with her cine-camera when she spotted what she thought was a jet plane following her airliner, the newspaper said.

Stills from the film printed in the newspaper showed an oblong-shaped craft—apparently travelling at tremendous speed—retracting fins and assuming a saucer appearance.

Buddhists Call For United Action Against S. V. Government

DANANG, April 11, (Reuters).—Units of South Vietnamese marines sent to "liberate" this rebellious northern garrison town flew out Sunday—leaving anti-government forces. The first marines—estimated at a battalion—left in six American transport planes for an undisclosed destination.

The withdrawal followed a pledge Sunday by Lieutenant General Ton That Dinh, new commander of South Vietnam's northern military zone, to restore order.

Barricades manned by rebellious troops and youths were still in position here yesterday.

Meanwhile in Saigon, South Vietnam's powerful Buddhists on Sunday issued an urgent call for united action against the government in what amounted to a declaration of war on Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky's military rule.

The Buddhists declared they no longer had any confidence in the

10-month-old regime and called on all Buddhists, students and youths to unite "to realise the aspirations and wishes of the people" for an elected civilian government.

As the Bonzes—Buddhist priests—were stating their demands here, units of South Vietnamese marines sent to "liberate" the rebellious northern garrison town of Danang flew out—leaving, 58 anti-government forces still in control.

At a press conference here the Buddhists laid down four demands. No punishment for civil servants and military personnel connected with the anti-government movement.

Release of any prisoners. Withdrawal of government troops from Danang.

And a pledge of an elected constituent assembly in four to six months.

The Buddhists claimed Premier Ky had already promised these

points in private talks.

The appeal was made by the new Leadership Committee of Vietnamese Buddhist Forces set up Saturday to coordinate all anti-government action after a month of generally disorganised agitation.

Asked if the statement meant a declaration of war against the government, one of the five militant monks presiding at Monday's meeting said: "right, this means the leadership committee has been given the green light."

Ho Sees Long War President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam concedes the Vietnam war will be "protracted and arduous" but says the Viet Cong are sure to be ultimate victors.

In a television interview shown in Tokyo on Saturday he said: "The more ferocious the enemy is, the more the Vietnamese people are closely united and firmly determined to defeat him. In the end the

U.S. imperialists will inevitably be defeated."

"Although the Vietnamese people's resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is to be a protracted and arduous one, it is sure to be victorious."

The interview, filmed in Hanoi on March 14 by a Japanese News Agency, was shown by the Japan National Broadcasting Corporation.

In New York the Swedish Prime Minister, T. Erlander, said the United States should specifically invite the Viet Cong to participate in a Vietnam peace conference.

The Prime Minister was speaking on a televised press conference recorded with American reporters in Stockholm.

He said it was difficult for the Swedish people to understand the resumption of American bombing on North Vietnam.

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ECAFE Action

The 22nd session of the UN Commission for Asia and the Far East ended its two-week session in Delhi by passing ten major resolutions aimed at improving the life of the people in the region.

The resolution relating to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank is of special significance to the people of Asia. The bank, with a capital of 1,000 million dollars, will probably start operations in June.

The decision of the commission to set up an Asian Industrial Development Council to coordinate industrial projects in the region is another stepping stone toward development of Southeast Asia.

The commission, using the experience already gained by the participating governments concerned, reached the conclusion that greater emphasis ought to be placed on agricultural development instead of speedy industrialisation. This recommendation of the commission seems logical. Most Asian countries now import large quantities of food from foreign countries. They must feed their hungry millions before embarking on industrialisation to the neglect of agricultural production.

The tackling of human resources is another important project which has been recommended by the commission. Millions of illiterate Asians are unable to take part in the growth of their countries. They must be educated and trained.

As to the Executive Secretary of ECAFE's statement that Asian problems should be solved the Asian way, it may be noted that the Asian way may not be, at least for some time, to solve

its problems alone. Asia still requires the help of the developed countries.

Controlling Population

In the last few months greater stress has been put on the need for birth control measures not only by particular governments but also by world leaders and international organizations.

Pope Paul, press reports have indicated in the last few months, is trying hard to change the Roman Catholic approach to birth control.

In some developing countries, particularly India, the emphasis on the need for birth control is growing steadily.

Whatever may be the religious approach towards the use of contraceptives, it is sure that the survival of the present world population depends largely on limiting the birth rate.

Some international agencies have begun to take steps toward population control.

The United States Agency for International Development recently showed readiness to help the developing nations control the growth of population. Aid will be given only if the government of the countries concerned ask for it.

Afghanistan is not yet overpopulated. The country, which is a little bigger than France, can still accommodate another few millions. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Public Health with the assistance of Public Health Institute should try to formulate ways to prevent the population from growing faster than food production.

Probably it would be better if the Ministry of Public Health set up a new department to handle this task. Some international agencies—including WHO—may be ready to extend help.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

There is no doubt that developing nations need assistance from the developed nations and it is worth mentioning that the developed nations, on the basis of humanitarianism, have always given useful assistance to needy people, said Sunday's *Ishah* in its editorial entitled "Second Hand Clothes Do, Not Meet Our Requirements".

We believe that such assistance should be in forms which are useful, forms which put manpower to work and help cut down unemployment in the country, asserted the paper.

Today in our country second-hand goods such as shoes and clothes are abundant in the bazaar. But if we think it over carefully this supply of second-hand goods does not really meet our needs, added the paper.

It is obvious that a large amount of foreign currency is spent in importing second-hand goods. If this amount of money is diverted to small industrial plants it will benefit the public more noted the paper.

Daily *Anis* in its Sunday editorial commented on Deputy Ismail Mayar's proposals to assist the 3,370 teachers in the country.

While supporting the points made by Deputy Mayar, the paper said that today people throughout the country realise the necessity of education and know that the devil of ignorance can only be overcome if education is fully developed in the country.

Deputy Mayar had proposed that the banks, business enterprises and even the Afghan Red Cross Society should raise funds to supplement teachers whose income is not enough to meet their living expenses.

The daily *Anis* added that if the teachers are certain that they can make a living through teaching and serving education they will hardly be willing to leave their jobs and look for better payments. And those who have already left the teaching job for this very reason will wish to resume their job as teachers.

A letter to the editor in Sunday's *Ishah* suggested that the Fire Brigade team should be further strengthened.

Although the Kabul Fire Brigade is well-equipped and so far has been doing a good job in fighting outbreaks but as the city is growing the

equipment at the disposal of the Fire Brigade at present will not be enough to cope with the dangers of fire outbreaks in the future, noted the writer.

The writer expressed the opinion that more people and more modern equipment should be added to the Fire Brigade.

A letter to the editor of *Anis*, appearing on Sunday, said that about two months ago Radio Afghanistan announced that soon orchestra Number One of Radio Afghanistan will stage a concert. Following this announcement Sarmast, conductor of orchestra Number One in an interview not only

confirmed the news but also introduced the names of the participants. The writer Sayyed Nayem Rahel said two months has elapsed, since then and the concert has not only taken place but the rumours have also died out.

Another letter writer said that photographers' charges vary from one shop to another.

After giving an account of his experience paying different prices for the same type of picture, the writer Ghulam Hazrat urged the authorities concerned to see that the prices are fixed at all photo shops.

The *Kung Pao* and *Kwangming Daily* in editorials Saturday said that Chairman Liu Shao-chi's successful visit to Afghanistan has strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples and contributed to the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism and to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The *To Kung Pao* editorial says that the success of Chairman Li Shao-chi's first visit to Afghanistan is also a victory for China's policies of peace and good-neighbourliness in its foreign relations.

The *New York Times* wrote Saturday, "Recovery of the missing American hydrogen bomb from the depth of half a mile beneath the surface off Spain's Mediterranean coast was a superb demonstration of the navy's technical capabilities in the field of oceanography. It was also an event of political importance. It permitted the population of a whole corner of Spain to breathe more easily, got the United States off a most uncomfortable hook, and deprived the Soviet Union of a propaganda drum on which it had hoped to pound indefinitely, all the same, the danger of more and more tragic accidents is bound to increase with the entry of each additional nation into the nuclear club. This bizarre affair only reinforces the urgency of bringing nuclear weapons under international control, thus eliminating the need for simulated long-range bombing attacks and round-the-clock alerts by planes carrying nuclear bombs."

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WORLD PRESS

The United States is preparing to reject French President Charles de Gaulle's recent demands for transfer of all American military personnel and installations from French soil by April 1, 1967, the European edition of the *New York Times* reported Saturday.

The United States planned to ask for more time, the report said.

While recognising France's right to the full exercise of her sovereignty over her own territory, the U.S. was expected to withdraw some 33,000 military and two thousand civilian personnel from the 189 facilities across France by this deadline would lead to administrative chaos.

West German newspapers Saturday frontpaged the United States announcement about the forthcoming withdrawal of 15,000 soldiers from West Germany. Most of the papers reacted with feelings of uneasiness but warned against panic and indignation.

Pope Paul's commission studying possible changes in the church's teaching on contraception may reach a decision in June, Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani said in an interview published in the Italian weekly magazine *Le Oge*.

The Mali newspaper *Essor* criticised the British attempt, supported by the United States, to hold an urgent meeting of the Security Council before the council's president, the representative of Mali, had completed consultations with the group of African countries in the United Nations.

The paper writes that this is clearly an open challenge to all Africa made with the support of Washington and its satellites.

Three Conditions Determine Embargo's Success

Efforts to overthrow the Rhodesian government by an oil embargo is a new test of an old technique which hasn't worked in the past.

The League of Nations tried it against Italy in the Abyssinian war but Italy completed her conquest. The big powers tried it against both sides in the Spanish civil war but arms still got through to both rebels and loyalists.

Now the British government is depending on an embargo on oil shipments to the Salisbury regime to bring it down. The presence of a Greek tanker with a cargo of oil near the pipeline to Rhodesia is a final test of how well this weapon will work.

The U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba is a special case. Ships move into Cuban ports without hindrance except that they cannot later trade to U.S. ports. This blockade, while it may have weakened the Cuban government, has not brought down the Castro regime.

Thus the Cuban blockade lacks at least two of the three, requirements for a successful embargo. An embargo, either on oil specifically or on general trade, requires a number of circumstances if it is to be effective.

One is that reserves of needed imported goods be small enough so the target country will feel the pinch. Italy had enough reserves so she was able to finish the short Ethiopian war before she ran out of imported goods.

Another is that the embargo have general support among other nations. This was lacking in the Spanish Civil War and arms were smuggled from friendly nations to both sides. Britain, Italy, France and Germany patrolled the seas around Spain, but the arms got through anyway.

In the case of Rhodesia, South Africans as individuals are generally friendly toward Rhodesia. They consider that white-dominated government is a strong point on their frontier against black nations to the north. The South African government has been "correct" in its attitude toward the embargo but will not enforce it. Enough gasoline has gone from South Africa to Rhodesia, with which it has a land frontier, to ease the pinch and cause British diplomatic complaints to Johannesburg.

The absence of a land frontier with the target country is also important if an embargo is to take

effect. Spain had a land frontier with France, and it was difficult to enforce an embargo against the Spanish loyalists.

Embargoes are easier to enforce on seaborne trade than against smuggling by land. Long-range aircraft can impose an almost airtight inspection system. The British were able to spot the tanker *Joanna V* days before she put into Beira harbour in Portuguese Mozambique. They have also been watching a second tanker, named *Maurela*, which is off the Mozambique coast.

On the other hand, bulk supplies, such as the 18,000 tons of crude oil aboard the *Joanna* are easier to move by sea. Thus embargo is most effective against sea trade. Rhodesia may receive some supplies by land from two of her friendly neighbours, South Africa and Mozambique, but this does not represent to tonnage she needs.

If either or both of the tankers manages to land their oil and have it pumped to Rhodesia, it will be a major breach in the blockade. The Smith's regime and Rhodesia may last indefinitely, barring military action by the United Nations. (AP)

U.S. Concerned About Situation In S. Vietnam

Behind its careful statements, the Johnson Administration is in deep dismay at South Vietnam's internal turmoil and the apparent U.S. inability to steer it to a constructive end.

So far, Washington strategists said Friday, the domestic turbulence has not cut deeply into the massive war effort against Viet Cong. The civil unrest is now entering its fifth week.

Some important allies already are beginning to have doubts about sending more help to a country where an internal power-struggle pervades the home front. For instance, South Korea is reported having second thoughts about dispatch of another 20,000 troops to South Vietnam now.

Of greater concern to the administration would be groundswell in U.S. public opposition to sending GIs to fight and die for a distant people whose leaders seem snarled in politics-as-usual with distinctly anti-American overtones.

The communists have been asserting right along that the American public eventually will force a U.S. pullout.

U.S. policymakers find themselves boxed in by frustrating limits on their choices.

The U.S. troops are one hundred per cent committed to staying in South Vietnam as long as needed to prevent a Viet Cong takeover. Thus the U.S. choice is limited to ways of pushing ahead in the war effort with whatever governmental machinery is available at Saigon.

The very depth of the American commitment is one factor allowing the current political maneuvering by South Vietnamese factions. In the opinion of U.S. analysts, with the U.S. pledges to S. Vietnam's defence with 230,000 troops there so far and the anti-Viet Cong drive going fairly well, the South Vietnamese politicians are said to feel free to pursue their own goals than if the Viet Cong were about succeeding.

The U.S.-urged move by the military Ky regime toward a Constitutional government, it is believed in Washington, also has played a part in seeing off the jockeying for position by rival South Vietnamese groups.

The State Department's statement Thursday that "the solution to political problems in Vietnam is something for the Vietnamese themselves to work out" represents a U.S. official desire rather than the practicalities of the immediate situation.

Like a declaration that the goal of U.S. foreign policy is peace, such wording does not say much about what is going on at the moment.

The U.S. at this stage is still behind Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's regime, embraced by President Johnson at Honolulu in February. U.S. planes flew his troops to DaNang to face dissidents, and American military police helped the government against demonstrators in the capital April 8.

Yet one limitation on U.S. involvement in the internal strife is the

boomerang effect. Critics of the Ky leadership already contend it is bought by the U.S.

Johnson's advisers figure that no matter what kind of Constitutional or election procedure may be worked out, the backbone of real power in Saigon will remain for a long time to come with the military leaders. This is because the army has the real physical power, has exercised it in the past, and a genuinely civilian assumption of control cannot develop in a country like South Vietnam overnight.

An AP despatch from Saigon adds: In the demonstrations springing up around South Vietnam against Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's military government, much less than 1 per cent of the population has been directly involved.

Most of South Vietnam's population lives in indifference to politics, dodging the bullets of war, and struggling to stay alive.

Nevertheless, the tiny percentage of South Vietnamese involved in the demonstrations is misleading. The demonstrators have power greater than their numbers would suggest.

A hard core of experienced politicians and religious figures are in the agitation. They helped to overthrow President Ngo Dinh Diem, general Nguyen Khanh and other premiers.

The only new faces are the young. (continued on page 3)

Kosygin Delivers Speech To CPSU Congress

Following are excerpts from Alexei Kosygin's concluding speech at the CPSU Congress.

The discussion of the draft directives for the five-year plan of economic development of the USSR for 1966-1970 was demonstrated that the outlined programme of the economic development of the country is unanimously approved by the Congress delegates and finds warm response in the hearts of all Soviet people. This programme meets the interests and the vital needs of the Soviet people.

The speeches of the delegates at the Congress and the suggestions made during the nationwide discussion of the draft directives were permeated with concern for finding the best solution of mature questions of economic development, for ensuring further strengthening of the might of USSR and for raising the living standards of Soviet people.

The proposals submitted by Congress delegates are a big contribution to the solution of many problems of the country's economic life. They have been considered by a commission set up by the Congress. A part of them the commission moves to include in the directives.

The other proposals, which require study, are to be referred to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the state planning committee of the USSR and ministries for careful consideration in drafting the five-year plan.

Now we are facing a task of tremendous importance: to compile a single state national economic plan for five years on the basis of the directives. This is a big and responsible job. The state planning committee of the USSR, the ministries, the councils of ministers of the Union Republics, the economic and planning bodies must work out the five-year plan with targets for every year and, which is of particular importance, make it known to every enterprise.

This new five-year plan must be ready within four or five months. Then it will be submitted to the session of the supreme Soviet of the USSR for consideration.

The work for preparing the plan for five years must be carried out on truly scientific principles with due consideration for new conditions of economic management; no subjectivistic approach to the solution of economic problems can be permitted. Work calls

for creative approach, economic justification of the plan's targets, and selection of the most effective ways of developing production on the basis of the latest achievement of science and engineering.

Scientific research and designing institutes, scientists, specialists in all branches of the national economy should be drawn into the work for the drafting of the five-year plan.

Greater use should also be made of the experience of innovators and front-ranking workers. It must be remembered that the successful implementation of the measures for developing the national economy and raising the material standards of the people depends fully and completely on the growth of the productivity of social labour, on the effective utilisation of basic assets and material resources, on the results of the economic activity of each enterprise.

It is necessary to introduce the strictest economy in all sections of the national economy, to treat the necessary reserves for the utmost fulfillment of the programme, to establish strict control over the expenditure of material and financial resources. (Tass)

Law Governing Municipalities

Article 61: Municipalities in the course of fulfilling their duties enumerated in this chapter should consult the town construction department before embarking on projects and undertakings connected with town planning and construction.

Article 62: If someone is uncooperative with the municipality in carrying out its duties the municipality can fine him from one to one hundred afghanis.

Article 63: The above duties, if they are connected with any government department, will be discharged with guidance from that department.

Chapter Six: Municipal budget
A. Revenues

Article 64: Dues and taxes imposed by the Municipal Assembly in accordance with the provisions of this and other laws, after they are approved by the concerned authorities, will constitute the municipal revenues.

Article 65: Taxes and dues mentioned in the above article are as follows:
1. Percentages of taxes and dues collected by the government granted to municipalities in accordance with the provisions of the law.

2. Revenues from land and other municipal properties.
3. Taxes on issuance of permits.
4. Dues from preparing technical, medical and other kinds of reports at the request of individuals by municipal departments and institutions.

5. Taxes which municipalities collect for services such as lighting, transportation, provision of water, general maintenance, etc.

6. Cleaning taxes on homes, in proportion to the price of the homes, except buildings which are public property.

7. Revenues from fines which the municipality can impose under the provisions of the law.

8. Revenues from 10 per cent fines imposed upon those who fail to pay their installments due to the municipality.

9. Cash replacements ruled by the courts on matters related to the municipality in accordance with the provisions of this and other laws.

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Recipe, Corner

Rice, String Beans

1 lb. round beef or stew meat.
Rice, String Beans cut into half inch cubes.

2 tbsp. butter.
1 medium onion (finely chopped).

1/2 tsp. salt.
1/4 tsp. pepper.
1/2 tsp. cinnamon.
1 1/2 lb. string beans (cut into thirds).

1/2 cup tomato sauce.
1/2 cup water.
2 1/2 cups rice.
1 1/2 tsp. salt.
2 quarts water.
2 tbsp. salt.
1/2 cup butter.

Melt butter in a 3 quart pot. Add meat, onions, and seasoning and saute until meat is browned. Add water, tomato sauce, and string beans to the meat and let simmer for 30 minutes.

Cook rice as in directions for chelo. After putting half the rice in the pot, arrange the meat and the string-bean mixture over the rice. Pour the rest of the rice over the meat mixture. Cook like chelo.

Makes four to five servings.



Mrs. Liu Shao-chi, Mrs. Chen Yi and wives of some other Chinese officials included in the entourage of Chairman Liu Shao-chi on his visit to Afghanistan visited the Women's Institute during their stay in Kabul. They saw various branches of the Institute, and Mrs. F. Etemady, President of the Institute, described to them the activities which the institute has undertaken.

(Above) Children present the guests flowers at the Institute. (At right) Mrs. Liu Shao-chi (right) was accompanied by Mrs. Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal (Centre) and Mrs. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi on a tour of Herat.



Afghan Women Comment On Their Tour Of Philippines

by Azmullah Popal

"We were especially impressed by the music programme in the schools," commented Zakia Hotaky, one of the 20 teachers and principals who spent several months touring schools in the Philippines during winter vacation.

Music is one of the major subjects taught in the schools, they

found. Each school had its own band, choir, and other musical organisations.

"The students often performed and then persuaded us to sing some Afghan songs for them," she reported. "They enjoyed our singing and we liked their local folk songs, too."

"We also saw performance of the Filipino national dance called

bembo. It is done by four people, both men and women. Two of them hold wooden rods close to the ground and as they move the rods the other two gracefully jump over them. It takes a lot of practice to do well. "Another thing that impressed us during our tours of schools was the fact that almost everybody can speak English. It is required

from the third year of primary school through graduation from secondary school. There are 27 local languages in the Philippines, we discovered, but the major ones are Tagalog and English in which all official publications are printed.

"Two other things also impressed us in the schools. The students saluted the flag at the beginning and end of the day. They were also responsible for keeping the schools clean.

"We also had an opportunity to see historical places such as the President's Palace which is on a large lake. Then there is the Rizal Monument, a twelve-foot statue to an adventurer in the Philippines who knew 27 languages.

"In between learning about the curriculum planned for the ten years for which Filipino students attend schools, we visited the Mahila zoo and also attended a ceremony at which the queen of the year was chosen.

"The Filipinos were very hospitable. They greeted us with flowers when we arrived. We had flown from Kabul to Delhi to Hong Kong where we stayed for three days before going on to the Philippines where we stayed at the YWCA."

How To Avoid Accidents

Safety in the kitchen is no accident; it requires careful planning. Good work habits are basic, say home management specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service. Here are their tips on how to stay safe in the kitchen.

To avoid falls, a prime accident hazard, wipe up all fat spatters and spills as soon as they occur. Avoid excess wax. Buff the floor well following waxing.

Get a steady stool for reaching high objects. Never trust a rickety one. If tightening all screws and bolts does not make the stool firm and steady, it's time to replace it.

Many burns, another cause of serious accidents, can be prevented. Store lifting tongs close to the cooking center. Pot-lifters for handling hot utensils should be kept close to the oven. Mitts serve well for this; just be sure they are well padded. Keep utensil handles and tea-kettle spouts turned towards the back of the stove and out of all traffic lanes where they might get upset. Tighten all utensil handles regularly. A loose handle or one that turns is a frequent cause of burns.

Cuts can be avoided by safe storage and careful use of knives and can openers. Guard against fatigue. Too much haste makes people more accident prone. Store sharp knives separately, and preferably in a holder. Use a cutting board whenever possible. Establish the good habit of cutting away from yourself. Check all electric cords, plugs and switches regularly, and repair or replace as needed.

A MENACE IN SWEDEN MINKS HAVE BECOME

Experts have recommended curbing or even eliminating the wild mink, which despite its value as fur causes considerable damage to fauna in Sweden. An escape from the mink farm, it has no natural enemies, is hard to catch and continues to increase.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN

A 70-year-old grandmother, Daw Thein, was among the 2,429 students who received their Bachelor degree from Rangoon University recently.

Madam, My Madam:

No More Picnics For Me!

by Nokta Cheen

"Jan," she said, "We have never had a second honeymoon."

"Yes, honey," I admitted apologetically, "You are right. I never thought of that."

"Do you mind arranging it this summer before it is too late?" she asked.

"This summer," I said with surprise, as if it were tomorrow. We were already in the middle of summer. How could I help not being surprised.

"Yes, Jan," she said with a typically feminine air.

"Well, as you know," I told her, "I have to get permission from my boss. He is," I said casually but emphatically, "temperamental."

"OK," she said with an air of uncertainty.

The boss said no. I had too many things to do in the office. Specially, he reminded me, he was himself thinking of taking his wife for a holiday. "All right," I told him obediently, "I will stay and enjoy the summer at home with my children and wife."

With my boss's voice ringing in my ears, I returned home.

She came to take the answer from me. My defeated spirit indicated the boss's reaction.

"Oh no," she roared like a female tiger, "he can't tie you up like that. How dare he takes his own sweet time off at his own convenience."

"Honey," I said, "what can I do. You tell me, you tell me."

"Well, do something," she begged.

"Listen honey, what happens if I leave the job?" I asked her.

"No. No. That is too drastic a step. You are earning a lot. The scoundrel..." she paused for a moment and then continued, "I mean your boss is not a very bad man. He has some good points about him."

"All right honey, let's find some other way out."

"If not a quiet second honeymoon, we can have a quiet picnic."

The idea was a pleasant surprise to her. A faint smile appeared on her countenance. Suddenly, with a childish simplicity she kissed me on the cheek. "I am game, Jan" she said.

We set Friday for the picnic. We did not agree on Paghman, nor on Bamian. They are too crowded for a second honeymoon.

We decided to go towards Hazarajat. About 30 miles from Maidan is Sarcheshma. There is beautiful scenery and a lovely lake with lots of fish.

Friday morning arrived. Our three children are a nuisance really. We left them all behind. I took the car out of the garage and we packed.

As we started from the house, she said, "darling, can we go to the Tamim's house?"

"What for," I asked her with a little astonishment.

"You know Jan," she pleaded, "Mrs. Tamim yesterday begged me to take her and her husband on the picnic."

"Well," I told her with some disappointment, "if you have promised them, we will take them."

"But don't get angry," she said.

"No, not at all," I told her, not meaning it.

We reached the Tamim's house. I honked. They were eagerly waiting. Well, there they were: Tamim, with his wife and their five children.

Oh boy, my heart started beating fast.

"I am taking my cuties with me," Mrs. Tamim shouted. "Yes, of course," I said with a stupid, artificial smile on my face.

Since that picnic we never talk of Tamims, or picnics, or honeymoons.



A delegation of Afghan teachers returned early this month from a two month tour of the Philippines. The delegation included ten women. They sang Afghan songs and displayed their Afghan costumes at various times in different cities in that country.

Doctors Call For "Pflichtjahr" For Girls In The Federal Republic Of Germany

More and more West German doctors are calling for a so-called "pflichtjahr" for young women.

The idea is to "draft" girls for a one-year social service period, corresponding roughly to the time young men must spend in the military service. The age at which the girls are to be "drafted" would also correspond to that of the men when they are called to active military duty.

The doctors' call is a controversial one and for the time being has little chance of being followed.

The physicians maintain, however, that such a proposed "pflichtjahr" (which translates into "year of duty") is the only way to relieve West Germany's current severe shortage of hospital help and social workers.

At present West German hos-

pitals could use at least 10,000 nurses aides and about 20,000 registered nurses. To combat the serious shortage, some West German hospitals have already hired nurses from foreign countries, including South Korea and the Philippines.

Those who support the plan to draft young women into a one-year social service, point out that the girls would not only serve mankind, they would serve themselves as well.

The plan envisions giving the girls a choice between serving in hospitals, homes for the elderly, orphanages or in homes where temporary help is needed on short order and at low cost, because the mother is ill or is otherwise unable to handle her duties for a while.

All of these experiences would prepare the girls for their duties

as wives and mothers, because statistics show that the majority of young girls will marry eventually.

Supporters of the plan also hope that some of the girls who helped out in hospitals or did some sort of social work, will become interested enough to decide on such work as a future career.

Opponents of the "pflichtjahr" include West German minister of health, Mrs. Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt. She said recently in Hamburg that she favours widening the campaign to draw young girls into voluntary social work for a year or shorter periods, even weekends.

Apparently she and other opponents feel that compulsory social service for young women would create only antagonism. They would serve with reluctance

(Contd. on page 4)

Glimpses From Spring And Summer Fashions In Italy

New Italian spring and summer fashions were shown recently at Florence and Rome during the course of two displays arranged by a special Committee which was composed of members of the Florence Centre of Italian Fashions and the Rome Committee of High Fashion. These two events attracted a large group of buyers from all over the world, most of them arriving from America, W. Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Also in attendance were fashion correspondents, representatives of fashion houses, manufacturers of fibres and yarns, fashion designers and manufacturers of accessories.

The display opened in Florence at Palazzo Pitti with a collection of raincoats—designed by some fashion houses and boutiques—which will be placed at the exclusive disposal of manufacturers at Empoli who will be responsible for mass production. The designs, colourful and with a youthful line, were displayed complete with scarves, booties and bizarre hats. This was followed by a collection of boutique articles that represent something better and more original than mass produced goods and which are less expensive than original designs, are the starting point for industrial production and are, therefore, assured of success.

The display of boutique models at Palazzo Pitti offered buyers a vast selection of dresses, tailored suits and coats, with a strong preference for a practical and youthful line. Woollen articles were particularly in favour this year. Most of the models were in strong colours and the one-shade tailored suit

did not find favour, preferences being given to black and white. Skirts were extremely short while shoe designs were very attractive. Materials included cotton jersey elasticised textiles, gabardine, pure wool, mohair, shantung and silk.

With the conclusion of the Florence displays, buyers moved to Rome for a glimpse at the models designed by the high fashion houses for men, women and children. All the houses taking part revealed highly original ideas and high quality designs. The materials used—mostly wool, linen, and double face cotton—were of special quality with completely new designs. Colours were vivacious and contrasting and a geometrical design was accentuated by the cut. One of this year's successes is the jacket and trouser combination but this was closely followed by some superb evening dresses. Accessories were made specially to accompany dresses and were warmly applauded.

The four displays of men's fashions revealed some new trends and changes in classical cuts and designs. Clothes for children were presented by young girls with handbags, hats and school dresses and models for the evening.

Buyers and correspondents of foreign newspapers and fashion magazines who were invited to the parades, were loud in their praise of the fashions displayed at Florence and Rome. Italian fashions are highly appreciated all over the world and exports clothing and materials in 1964 were valued at Lit. 620,000 million, a figure that was surpassed last year.

USSR To Land Men On Moon By 1970; Cosmodrome Planned

MOSCOW, April 11, (Reuter).—A Soviet astronaut yesterday took a look into the future—and saw builders and assembly men in space, a giant cosmodrome on the moon, and small moon towns with artificial earth-like climates.

The cosmodrome would assemble spaceships and giant interplanetary stations and become the base for man's probe into the depths of the universe, the astronaut predicted.

Writing yesterday in *Stroitel'naya Gazeta* (Builders Gazette), spaceman Gherman Titov said laboratories and factories will probably be built on the moon.

He described small lunar towns with greenhouses and water reservoirs, all this was no longer a dream considering the level reached by modern science and space engineering, Titov said.

The article was devoted to Cosmonautics Day—April 12.

The Soviet Union has scored two

triumphs in lunar exploration this year, with the soft-landing of Luna-9 on Feb. 3 and Luna 10—the unmanned instrument-filled satellite at present orbiting the moon.

Another Soviet astronaut, Alexei Leonov, said in Budapest last week that the Soviet Union would probably send a man to the moon during the current five-year plan which ends in 1970.

Adeni Leaders Call Action By UK Increasingly Repressive

ADEN, April 11, (AP).—Seven members of the dismissed Aden state government and two former Adeni members of the South Arabian federal government have called protests to the United Nations and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, it was learned Sunday.

The cables allege "increased repressive actions by military and colonialist authorities and the unwarranted violation by the military of sacred mosques."

The cable refers to allegations that British soldiers entered a mosque with boots on in order to search it.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Aden the question of forming an interim government for South Arabia is featuring in the current talks between South Arabian leaders in Beirut well-informed political sources said Sunday.

The task of such a government, these quarters said, would be to prepare and conduct a general election for a Constituent Assembly.

From this would emerge a central government which would re-

U.S. Star-Gazer Spacecraft Fails To Fulfil Its Mission

CAPE KENNEDY, FLORIDA, April 11, (AP).—America's \$50 million star-gazer satellite, which scientists had hoped would open a new era in astronomy, died in space Sunday when its battery system failed after only two days in orbit.

"We are heart broken," a space agency official said, announcing the failure of the heaviest and most complex unmanned satellite ever sent into space by the United States.

Astronomers around the world had hoped that the two-ton orbiting astronomical observatory (OAO) would probe secrets of the stars and perhaps uncover clues to the origin of the universe.

But Sunday the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced:

"Overheating of the OAO primary battery, a problem which became critical late Saturday, has resulted in complications leading to degradation of the power supply from all three batteries aboard the spacecraft and telemetry signals no longer are being received."

"Efforts to overcome the problem have been successful and the OAO mission appear to have been lost."

The main battery overheated Saturday and after several hours ground stations were able to switch to secondary batteries. But there was a great power drain on these batteries for an unknown reason and they soon quit.

Officials said they had no idea what went wrong after the satellite was successfully fired into a 500-mile-high orbit by an atlas-agena rocket launched from Cape Kennedy Friday.

The battery problem appeared Saturday as a minor trouble with a spacecraft command clock. The battery gradually deteriorated until all signals from the satellite halted.

The failure was the second in four days for Cape Kennedy launchings that involved hardware valued at about \$75 million.

On Thursday, an Atlas-Centaur rocket failed to achieve the first double ignition of a hydrogen engine in space.

World Briefs

CHIBA, JAPAN, April 11, (AP).—Police has arrested Dr. Mitsuru Suzuki, 32, a medical researcher at Chiba University, on charges of deliberately spreading typhoid and dysentery germs.

Police said Suzuki is charged with having deliberately contaminated fruits and sponge cakes which his colleagues ate, and to have spread typhoid germs to patients in two university hospitals near Tokyo.

An outbreak of typhoid fever had been reported in Chiba and Shizuoka prefectures (states) since last July afflicting more than 200 persons. At least one person died and possibly three others from the disease, police said.

Suzuki had been confined since March 12 in a city hospital here by his university for medical observation.

He was released from the hospital early Thursday. He was taken into custody by police for questioning and later formally arrested.

STOCKHOLM, April 11, (DPA).—Sweden has invited neither the United States nor the Soviet Union to hold a summit meeting in Stockholm, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander said here Saturday.

The premier was referring to Swedish press reports based on an interview Erlander had granted a U.S. television company.

When asked by the interviewer if he thought a summit meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders would in his opinion be useful, he had replied in the affirmative, adding, provided it was well prepared.

ALGIERS, April 11, (DPA).—About six political prisoners in Annaba (bone) hospital have ended their 16-day hunger strike, it was officially learned here.

The prisoners, chiefs of the Communist underground organization, had started the strike on March 23 in Lambez Jail, western Algeria, in protest against the prison conditions.

When they had become weak, they had been taken to a wing of Annaba hospital where they had continued the hunger strike.

RAWALPINDI, April 11, (Reuter).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin is expected to visit Pakistan, date to be fixed, Foreign Office sources said here.

President Ayub Khan invited the Soviet leader when he went to Moscow last April. The sources said the "visit is expected but the schedule is not yet finalized."

Unconfirmed press reports in Karachi meanwhile said Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto would go to Moscow this month to discuss the possibility of holding a second round of Indo-Pakistani summit talks there.

U.S. Could Do Without France, George Ball Says

WASHINGTON, April 11, (Reuter).—United States Under Secretary of state George Ball said yesterday the Atlantic alliance could operate without France and would do so if it had to.

Questioned during a television interview he said France's decision to pull her troops out of the integrated NATO military command would result in some weakening in the defense of the west.

But he added: "to suggest that NATO cannot operate without France is quite wrong. We can certainly operate without France and we will do so if we have to."

Ball declined to State specifically whether the U.S. France's request to withdraw its troops and bases from French soil by next April 1.

Ball said yesterday the French request was now a matter of diplomatic exchange.

Kowloon Quiet, Curfew Enforced For Third Night

HONGKONG, April 11, (Reuter).—The densely populated Kowloon section—scene of street violence for the last three nights—was reported quiet early this morning with British troops enforcing the curfew.

The Hong Kong government, which said all was peaceful today, imposed the dusk-to-dawn curfew for the second night in succession.

Thirty people were arrested for breaking the new curfew. The government announced more than 600 arrests in the earlier one, and courts yesterday sentenced offenders to from one month to two years in prison and imposed fines ranging from 100 to 200 Hong Kong dollars.

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"U.S. Bombs Her War Dead To Cover Defeat", N.V. Says

HANOI, April 11, (DPA).—The North Vietnamese army high command protested to the international Indo-China commission against the alleged intrusion from bases in South Vietnam and Thailand of U.S. planes into North Vietnam, the Hanoi-based "VNA" news agency reported Saturday.

The agency said many formations of U.S. fighter planes on Friday had repeatedly intruded the air space of North Vietnam and bombed and strafed "many populated areas and economic establishments in Hu Tinh province and Vinh Linh area."

On April 7, U.S. aircraft had indiscriminately bombed Ho Xa township in the Vinh Linh area and strafed "many fishing boats in the waters of Nam Ha province."

The army command demanded that the U.S. government definitely and unconditionally stop the air raids and all other war activities against North Vietnam.

"VNA" also said within the eight days that ended on April 5, 700 "U.S. aggressors and their henchmen", wiped out by the army and people of Cu Vhi district in Gia Dinh province.

They had also destroyed 116 U.S. military vehicles, mostly tanks or armoured cars, and shot down six aircraft including three jets. The agency alleged that the "aggressors" later sent aircraft to drop bombs on the remnants of tanks, armoured cars and bodies of U.S. dead, "to cover their bitter defeat."

Student Tries To Protest War By Burning Himself

WASHINGTON, April 11, (AP).—A youth poured gasoline on himself in front of the White House Sunday in what police described as an abortive plan to burn himself to death to protest the Vietnam war.

Police identified him as Arthur H. Zinner, 20, and described him as a University of Boston (Massachusetts) student.

He was seized by detectives before he could ignite the fumes and was taken to a hospital for observation.

The young man arrived in Washington by bus, according to police, and telephoned a local radio station to tell them of his plans.

Stars And Stripes Office Ransacked In Saigon

SAIGON, April 11, (AP).—A Vietnamese civilian guard at the Stars and Stripes office was bound at knifepoint early Monday and the servicemen's newspaper office was ransacked and robbed, an editorial employee reported.

John Baker, a civilian working for Stars and Stripes, said several men made off with a small safe and a truck. What money was in the safe was not immediately determined.

The Vietnamese guard, Do Quang Te, was not injured.

An earlier report from a police source had said that an American employee of Stars and Stripes had been beaten and his truck stolen.

Envoy Returns To Post

KABUL, April 11.—Asadullah Seraj, the Afghan Ambassador in Iran who was in Kabul on leave, left for Tehran Sunday.

Navy Aircraft Crashes Off California; 11 Die

SAN DIEGO, California, April 11, (Reuter).—A U.S. Navy aircraft crashed into the Pacific Ocean off the California coast killing 11 people, the Navy reported.

The aircraft was taking part in a naval exercise. There was no trace of survivors despite a massive search.

BAN-THE-BOMB DEMONS-TRATORS

LONDON, April 11, (Reuter).—A two-mile column of ban-the-bomb demonstrators marched into London yesterday on the last stage of a five-mile mass Easter Monday rallying in Trafalgar square.

They came from North America, Australia and Europe as well as Britain.

Vietnam...

(Contd. from page 2)

students, who have been drafted into the movement to do the leg work.

In one of the high positions of the council of youth and students to "safeguard the nation" is the secretary of an extremist monk named Thich Thien Minh.

Based in Saigon, Minh works out of the Buddhist institute, believed up to now to have been a "moderate" wing of the Buddhist hierarchy.

Joining him in the struggle to overthrow Diem's government was Thich Tri Quang, a moody, mysterious monk who is stage-managing the demonstrations currently in Hue and Da Nang.

Together, Tam Chau and Tri Quang, represent all organised Buddhism in Vietnam.

The Buddhists have several key pagodas in Saigon and other large cities where hundreds of the faithful will gather at a moment's notice, and there are the numerous Buddhist schools and colleges filled with students eager to obey the wishes of the monks.

With these sources to draw from, the Buddhists are finding no difficulty in pulling crowds far larger than in the Buddhist demonstrations against Diem. (AP).

Iraqi General To Visit Soviet Union

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 11, (Reuter).—Major-General Abdel-Rahman Arif, acting chief of staff of the Iraqi army and brother of President Abdel-Salam Arif, is expected to visit Moscow today for purchase of arms.

The Iraqi Minister of Defence, Major-General Abdul-Aziz Al-Okaily, said in a newspaper interview in Baghdad that the government had received offers to buy arms and equipment from the United States, Britain and Eastern European countries, which were still under consideration.

General Arif was scheduled to visit Moscow four months ago. The official explanation for the postponement was the absence from Moscow of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister, then visiting Mongolia with Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin.

Observers in Beirut, however, said that the visit was put off because there was not opportune. Relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union were strained over Iraqi Kurd's rebellion and demands for national rights and autonomy.

Iraq reacted by dissolving joint societies of friendship with Eastern bloc countries.

The last few weeks have seen a significant improvement in relations.

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